

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN

H. A. YOUNG and M. D. GRIMES
Publishers
H. A. YOUNG, Editor
Subscription Rates

One Year \$2.00
Six Months 1.00
Three Months .50
No subscription taken unless paid for in advance. This rule is imperative.

Entered at the Coquille Postoffice as Second Class Mail Matter.

Office Corner W. First and Willard St.

Member
OREGON NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

Fragments of Fact and Fancy

This spring more gardens than ever before in the history of the country are being planted. Last year the number of victory gardens far exceeded the expectation of the most optimistic but America in her third spring of the war is now stirring the soil and preparing to surpass last year's stupendous accomplishment.

Most gardeners take credit unto themselves for a bountiful yield but failures are attributed to the weather or a dozen other causes. The matter of sowing, tending the growing plants and harvesting the crop is so commonplace that we rarely think of the miracle we see enacted every time a seed sprouts.

The wise gardener knows that he does not labor alone and that the closer he works with Nature the greater will be his reward. Each variety of seed or tuber must be provided the condition to which it has been accustomed. Plant lettuce seed as deep as you would potatoes or plant beans in early spring along with peas and there will be no crop.

Thus in the study of agriculture we strive to learn the ideal treatment for all cultivated vegetation. It means that we are seeking to know and apply the laws of Nature in planting and tilling and reaping.

How many gardeners look upon the seed they sow as something precious? The scientist who can create new substances, who can improve almost any plant and who is considered the miracle man of this age knows that the germ of life in the seed is the greater miracle. The life which sprouts in a kernel of corn has been continuous from the time the Creator first gave life to this planet. The rhythm of kernel, stalk, blade, ear to kernel again, represents the unbroken chain of so many seed times to harvest that the human mind fails to grasp the wonder of it.

Nature is prodigal of her seed and much is wasted, many plants do not survive to reproduce but—the seed in your hand today and which sprouts in the allotted time carries the germ of life that has been imperishable since the world was young.

Those of us who have twice within a lifetime seen civilization give way to barbarity sometimes feel that, although God may be in his heaven, all is not right with the world. Not that we would hold God responsible for the brutality of men; nor do we feel discouraged with man's slow progress from a creature ruled by instincts of self-preservation to a spiritual being in whom self is forgotten and a love for others is the stronger motive power.

We know that the whole history of mankind illustrates the ascendant advance of man, the growth of his ideals and the development of his soul. For instance, a few centuries ago the savagery of our present world conflict and the cruelties practiced by our enemies, which leave us aghast, were accepted as commonplace in wartime and the nations of the world were seldom free from war for any length of time.

Nevertheless, our hearts are heavy at the thought of the sacrifices demanded from those who are giving their lives that we might live in security. We are too close to the catastrophic upheaval of evil to vision the blessings which will surely follow this temporary check of the great upward surge of evolution from the lower to the higher stage of existence. There is one sure foundation on which our faith in a benevolent Providence must rest—that the power of God is great enough to overcome evil with good and on our very failures, sins and weaknesses He is ever building a newer world of greater beauty, of stronger men and of more universal love.

At this season of the year, Christians remember the suffering and death of the Christ but out of this greatest tragedy which ever befell mankind has come also the divine blessing transcending all others. Eastertide commemorates the Resurrection and in its promise of immortality, an understanding of earthly sorrows is given and a hope for spiritual growth is granted.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

(Taken from The Sentinel of Friday, April 4, 1924)

The matter of a sidewalk from the Spurgeon street bridge, along the highway to the High School, was the principal subject of discussion at the weekly meeting of the Commercial Club at the Coquille Hotel Wednesday evening. The Junior Chamber of Commerce high school boys will lay it if the council buys the lumber.

Dr. and Mrs. G. Earl Low have been holding open house for their friends the past week or two and entertaining them with radio concerts. Their new machine with the loud speaker gives wonderful concerts, lectures and new items as clear and distinct as if rendered in the same room as the audience. Last night broadcasting stations at Seattle, Canada, and others more distant furnished music for those enjoying Dr. and Mrs. Low's hospitality.

The Democratic County Central Committee met at the Coquille Hotel for dinner here Monday and then adjourned.

Timely Topics

By R. T. Moore

Keep the lumber rolling, Dad. We're still living in tents over here. So writes my son from somewhere in the South Pacific. Can you think of a better slogan for the lumber industry?

Hard hit by the draft because it is a young man's game; handicapped by bureaucratic red-tape requiring much expenditure of man-power; lacking enough motor transportation; limited by regulation as to maximum use of available equipment; often hamstrung by short-sighted labor union policy, the lumber industry must nevertheless produce the huge quantities of lumber needed to satisfy military demand and vital civilian usage.

In spite of an exceptionally favorable winter with production maintained at unseasonably high figures, there is no question but that a serious lumber shortage is in prospect. A progressive lumber famine is slowly enveloping the country as the summer season nears. There is small prospect of relief until after the peak military demand is passed. Experience proves that increasing conquest of enemy-held territory creates greater demand for lumber. It is therefore probable that peak military demand will not be passed until well after the successful invasion of Europe from the west. Prospects for civilian lumber users are bleak in 1944.

Belated recognition of the gravity of the lumber supply situation by official Washington may result in halting the downward production trend by leaving key men in the industry. There is much talk of drafting 4Fs to fill broken production ranks, to offer wage inducements, to rigidly control distribution of available production, to conscript labor, and so on. None of these devices will solve the production problem. The only solution is the leaving of key men in the industry so that their combined skill and experience can make the most available productive capacity.

It is not likely that this will be done generally. This is election year and the possible adverse effect on other and more popular industries in key states must be considered. There is also the question of maintaining public morale by treating everybody alike in selecting men for the services. We must resign ourselves to getting along with about a half-portion of key labor. Under such circumstances it will be a miracle if production goals will be fully reached.

It is unfortunate at this particular time that many in the lumber industry seem to be facing the wrong way. When they should be thinking only of increasing production, some operators are participating in or conniving at schemes to circumvent ceiling prices. Some Union labor leaders are furiously agitating labor practices designed to increase the pay check, rather than the output of the individual workman. Their eyes are on a scramble for the dollar instead of the production chart.

But the great majority of those in the industry are trying hard to stem the tide of demand. Many are double-shifting to the point of exhaustion in the mills or putting in long hours in bad weather to keep the logs coming from the woods. In spite of the disgraceful defection of a publicized few, lumbermen in general have done a good job in the past and are grimly preparing for the hard fight ahead to meet production levels required of them.

Just as the hydraulic test searches out any weakness in the boiler-shell before it is put to use, so will the war test the endurance of the lumber industry during coming critical months. Long hours of hard work

jourled to the court house for a business session. William G. McAdoo was endorsed for President of the United States.

Another improvement in the business district to be started at once is the enlargement of the Coquille Ice Co. plant. Geo. R. Johnson, owner of the business, says that the workmen will begin in a few days the erection of an addition to the present building on the north side, building to the west end of the new Busy Corner building. The front will be stucco to correspond with the present structure.

In a letter from Miss Edna Harlocker received today by one of her friends, she says that she and Mrs. Ida Owen were to sail on March 27 from Hilo direct for the States.

The most excited man in town last Sunday evening was probably E. L. Vinton. He had just become the father of a 7 1/2 pound boy and his elation could not be surpassed. Mother and babe are both doing well at the Richmond hospital.

will be required of every lumber worker from common labor to chief executive if the industry is to survive the test. The need for lumber is very great; the eyes of the nation are on us in hopeful expectation.

"Keep the lumber rolling, dad" With God's help and steadfast determination on the part of all, we will.

The testimony of a witness before a Congressional committee that he knew of instances where net profits of corporations were 13 per cent of invested capital makes one wonder what business they were in.

From what one can learn via published statements, every war industry nets from 1 to 6 per cent after taxes and re-negotiation, etc. The lumber business would average not more than five per cent and a good guess at the general business average would be 3 1/2 per cent of invested capital. Where, on the 13 per cent be earned?

Under the excess profits tax with its 80 per cent ceiling, a firm making 13 per cent would have to gross 65 per cent profit. This would only be possible if a large amount of business could be done on an extremely light investment. No war industry of major account would possibly fall into that class. In the case of lumber, a net profit of 13 per cent would be possible if present ceiling prices were raised about 50 per cent while costs remained constant, an utter absurdity.

One can only conclude that the witness was either attempting the fallacy of trying to prove the whole by a specific instance or was deliberately careless of the truth in an attempt at a general smear of corporations. The testimony was in connection with the recent tax measure. There are signs that the public is learning that any measure designed to decrease the amount of profits, and therefore income tax payments, made by corporations instantly results in increasing the taxes the people, themselves, have to pay. An amount roughly equal to half the yearly Government expenditures must be raised each twelve-month period. If any one source of taxes is prevented from contributing its share, the deficit must be made up by the others.

The thing is fairly well balanced now with everybody paying something and nobody happy about it. No single group of citizens should expect to have a free ride at the expense of the others. The bed load is heavy. It can only be carried by an equitable distribution among the people. Public opinion, in recognition of this, will deal harshly with those who attempt to stir up class hatred hereafter.

Bank Money Order Cost Has Not Been Increased

The cost of Bank Money Orders has not increased despite the increased as applied to Postal Money Orders by the new Revenue Act, according to E. T. Stelle, manager of the Coquille Branch of the First National Bank of Portland.

Because there have been numerous inquiries regarding the rates, Mr. Stelle called attention to the difference. "The cost of our bank money orders remains the same as before—ten cents for any amount up to \$100. Postal Money Orders now vary in cost from ten cents for a \$2.50 order to thirty-seven cents for a \$100 order. This is an increase in cost of Postal Money Orders from 66 per cent to 75 per cent, stated Stelle.

Bank Money orders may be issued in any amount up to \$100 and cashier's checks and bank drafts for any amounts desired. The maximum amount any postal money order may be issued for is \$100.

Keys made for all locks. Stevens Cash Hardware, Coquille, Ore. If

Weekly Letter

By Congressman Ellsworth

Washington, D. C., April 1—There is a period of quiet here now. The Congress is in recess until April 12. Since the 12th is mid-week, it is doubtful that anything of importance will be taken up until the beginning of the week following—the 17th. To fill in the opening inactive period several minor non-controversial bills will be brought up and acted upon immediately after the recess. Two forestry bills, long ago reported out unanimously by the committee and recently reported to the Floor by the Rules Committee, will undoubtedly be passed at that time. One of the bills is an authorization for additional federal appropriation for forest fire control, being an amendment to the old Clarke-McNary Act. The other bill authorizes appropriation for continuation of the forest survey. Neither bill involves anything new but both bills are important, especially to western forest areas.

Of greatest concern at the moment seems to be the consideration of the veterans' aid bill—variously called the "GI Bill of Rights" and the "Veteran Omnibus Bill." The World War Veterans Committee has been holding hearings on this legislation which, in addition to specifying certain administrative changes in the handling of veteran affairs, would authorize over three billions for education and unemployment benefits. The Senate passed the bill with an overwhelming majority. It is favored generally by veterans and by the largest veterans organizations. It will undoubtedly pass the House. The House Committee will, however, comb it out carefully and the bill will be subject to amendment on the Floor. The feeling on this side of the Capitol is that the Senate said in effect, "this is a good idea" and left the House to refine and perfect the legislation.

The Veterans Committee this week approved a bill to provide seeing-eye dogs for blind veterans.

Committee activity scheduled during the recess included: Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee, headed by Senator Murray, will meet on Tuesday and continue for the remainder of the week on S. 1730, to create an office of demobilization to provide for contract termination and the disposal of surplus property; and S. 1823, Office of War Mobilization and Adjustment, House Military Affairs Subcommittee, headed by Repre-

EASTER MORN

The morning light dawned soft and still
That Easter morn so long ago;
The barren cross laid on the hill—
And where was Jesus? Did they know?
Brave Mary wept, as mothers do,
But in her heart there burned a flame
Of faith and hope that bears grief through,
And peace, be still—that Holy name.

—Vclorous Call

sentative Costello, expects to continue its hearings on draft deferment and manpower. House Ways and Means Committee is subject to meet further on tax simplification, but that it is not definite.

A number of state primary elections are coming up and there has been quite a buzz of political talk this week. General view is that the Wisconsin election will be an important indication of a trend. So far as Republican presidential possibilities are concerned, I think the best summary of that is to say that, while most of those now prominently mentioned have outspoken opposition here, I do not hear any particular expressions of opinion for any candidate. Perhaps after some of the preference primaries have been held, the situation may tend to jell. In spite of the

slackening of the anti-new deal tide in the recent Oklahoma special election, there is no change in the opinion that the Republicans will gain enough seats to control the House next session.

Insurance Specialist, F. R. Bull.

Pimples Disappeared Over Night

Yes, it is true, there is a safe harmless medicated liquid called Kieerax that dries up pimples over night. Those who followed simple directions and applied Kieerax upon retiring were amazingly surprised when they found their pimples had disappeared. These users enthusiastically praise Kieerax and claim they are no longer embarrassed and are now happy with their clear complexions. Don't take our word for it, use Kieerax tonight. Only 50c. If one application does not satisfy, you get your money back. There is no risk so do not hesitate. Sold and recommended by BARROW DRUG COMPANY.



From where I sit... by Joe Marsh

"Praise the Lord We Ain't Agoin' Fishin'"

Willie Wells was always fond of fishing. Now he writes from somewhere overseas:

"There's a song the fellers sing, goes: 'Praise the Lord, we ain't agoin' fishin'—and I guess it's so. But you know, dad, sometimes I sure wish I were back fishing for trout in Seward's Creek again."

And I guess that's the way all our soldiers feel. They're fighting a war—and they mean to fight it to a finish—till they can come home to the little pleasures that they've missed so

much—the sweet feel of a trout rod... a pleasant glass of beer with friends... the smell of Mom's fresh baking from the kitchen...

From where I sit, we folks at home have an important obligation—to keep intact the little things that they look forward to... from the trout rod waiting in the corner to the beer that's cooling in the ice box. Don't you agree?

Joe Marsh

No. 81 of a Series

Copyright, 1944, Brewing Industry Foundation

It Costs Less... to use First National BANK MONEY ORDERS

10c each for any amount to \$100.00

Rates have not been increased on First National Bank Money Orders

Example of Cost of FIRST NATIONAL MONEY ORDERS as compared with Postal Money Orders:

FIRST NATIONAL
MONEY ORDERS
ANY amount to
\$100...10c
ONLY

POSTAL MONEY ORDERS
(Typical Rates)
\$ 5.01 to \$ 10 ... 19c
\$20.01 to \$ 40 ... 25c
\$80.01 to \$100 ... 37c

Any Branch

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND